

# COMMISSIONERS FOR COUNTRY MEET IN SESSION

## THE MEETING IS AS BOARD OF EQUALIZATION AND TAXPAYERS APPEARED TO MAKE REQUESTS FOR AD- JUSTMENT

June 5th, 1916.  
The Board of County Commissioners met as a board of equalization with Hon. Jose Ortiz y Pino, Chairman, and Commissioners George M. Kinsell and Equivalencia Jiron, present; V. L. Alarid, Deputy Clerk, and Charles C. Closson, also in attendance.  
The Board proceeded to examine the tax schedules for the year 1916.  
Nicholas Jirones of Precinct No. 23, exemption allowed to him by the year 1916. Frank Owen appeared before the Board and asked that he be equalized the same as all other tax payers in Precinct No. 1. The assessor was instructed to correct that assessment in the name of Vidal M. Mero y Trujillo, and to assess the property to the proper party.  
Exemption was disallowed to Delvino Quinteros, of Precinct No. 1, as he is now residing in Durango, in the State of Colorado.  
Exemption allowed to Tranquilino Roybal, of District No. 16 for the year 1916.  
The Board adjourned until 9 o'clock Tuesday June 6, 1916.  
Jose Ortiz y Pino, Chairman.

Attest:  
M. A. Ortiz, Clerk.  
V. L. Alarid, Deputy.  
June 6, 1916.  
The Board met as per adjournment with all members present; Clerk Ortiz y Pino, present; V. L. Alarid, Deputy. The Board proceeded to examine the tax schedules for the year 1916.  
The Board recommended that the assessment of Antonio Garcia of Precinct No. 7 be reduced on house from \$500 to \$300 and on lot from \$250 to \$150.  
Assessment of Romulo Gonzalez, of Precinct No. 2, reduced on house from \$50 to \$30.  
Assessment of Ricardo A. Fiedel Brothers of Precinct No. 15, action of assessor sustained.  
M. A. Ortiz gave notice of appeal to the State Board.  
The Board then adjourned until 8 o'clock Wednesday June 7, 1916.  
Jose Ortiz y Pino, Chairman.

Attest:  
M. A. Ortiz, Clerk.  
V. L. Alarid, Deputy.  
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## LIBERTY AND SERVICE

In 1776 the people of this country threw off the shackles of kingly rule and proclaimed themselves free from the domination of any foreign king, prince or potentate.

One hundred years later Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, which was destined to free the people from the unsatisfactory coach-and-four methods of communication.

As the Spirit of Liberty has been the guiding power in the development of the nation, so has the Spirit of Service been the directing force in the development of the great Bell Telephone System.

In the brief period of forty years the telephone has developed into a utility that not only enters intimately into the very life of society, but its service has become so comprehensive and so potent that it is now a factor in our national strength and national efficiency.

Our country's greatness is built upon the Spirit of Liberty. The efficiency of the Bell System is promoted and maintained by the Spirit of Service.

The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Francisco Rael, Prec. No. 4, raised on house from \$250 to \$1250.  
Campele Brodsky, Prec. No. 4, raised on house from \$500 to \$1250.  
Eugenia Manderfield, raised on house from \$500 to \$1250.  
The balance of assessment action of assessor sustained.  
Manuel Roibal y Lopez, Prec. No. 1, raised on 8 head of cattle to 16 head.  
J. P. Black of Stanley, reduced on real estate from \$500 to \$400 and exemption also allowed to him for the year 1916.  
J. G. Darrah of Venus, reduced on real estate from \$175 to \$70.  
In the matter of the assessment of Pedro Benquet of Precinct No. 7, the action of assessor sustained.  
Pedro Martinez Pet. No. 7, assessor's action sustained.  
In the matter of the assessment of Mrs. Annote H. Thompson of Prec. No. 4, assessor's action sustained.  
Pedro Martinez Pet. No. 24, assessor's action sustained.  
Charles Brown, School Dist. No. 32 (Donon) assessor's action sustained.  
Dr. Wesley Wilson Prec. No. 10, (Newberg) reduced on 30 acres at \$3.75 and the improvements assessed to Oliver P. Cox.  
C. W. Parcell of Prec. No. 7, assessor's action sustained.  
Fred Schindler of Prec. No. 7, (600 S. Grand Ave.) reduced on 100 acres at \$10.00 and on improvements reduced to \$100.00.  
Savannah, Ga.) personal property stricken off.  
J. W. Madole, of Venus, assessor's action sustained.  
D. H. Irie, Prec. No. 10, assessor's action sustained.  
D. H. Irie, Prec. No. 7, assessor's action sustained.  
W. W. Brower, Prec. No. 10, reduced on real estate from \$480 to \$450 (R. R. 4 Backlin, Mo.).  
C. A. Kelley, Prec. No. 10, assessor's action sustained.  
J. A. Roper, Prec. No. 10, reduced on real estate from \$500 to \$400 and on improvements from \$200 to \$100 (Mansam, Ohio, R. R. 2, R. 3).  
Juan M. Montaño, Prec. No. 2, action of assessor sustained.  
Mrs. Sarah G. Goke de Fontaine, Prec. No. 10, reduced on house from \$400 to \$300.  
J. C. Murray, Prec. No. 10, reduced on improvements from \$300 to \$100 (Norton, Tex.).  
Charles F. De Acosta, Prec. No. 7, action of assessor sustained.  
Mrs. Vicente Martinez Pet. No. 12, reduced on house and lot from \$500 to \$400.  
The Board then adjourned until Saturday June 10, 1916.  
Jose Ortiz y Pino, Chairman.

Attest:  
M. A. Ortiz, Clerk.  
V. L. Alarid, Deputy.  
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V. L. Alarid, Deputy.

Santa Fe, N. M. July 3, 1916.  
The Board of County Commissioners met in regular session with Hon. Jose Ortiz y Pino, Chairman; Commissioners Kinsell and Jiron present; Clerk, M. A. Ortiz and Sheriff C. C. Closson were also in attendance.  
The following accounts were approved and ordered paid:  
Number To Whom Issued, Amount.  
1458 Jose Ortiz y Pino 150.00  
1459 George M. Kinsell 150.00  
1460 Canuto Alarid 150.00  
1461 Charles C. Closson 1050.00  
1462 M. A. Ortiz, Clerk 1050.00  
1463 Celso Lopez, Treasurer 800.00  
1464 Telesforo Rivera, Assessor 800.00  
1465 Jose Ortiz y Pino 19.70  
1466 Esquipula Jiron 19.00  
1467 L. J. Sandoval 79.20  
1468 Benito Alarid 150.00  
1469 Cayetano Casados 124.00  
1470 Thomas C. Closson 150.00  
1471 Prudencio Lucero 120.00  
1472 J. V. Conway Supt. 494.60  
1473 Louis B. Sena 17.50  
1474 Not issued.  
1475 Patrocinio Lopez 20.25  
1476 Pino Villanueva 150.00  
1477 Woman's Club 120.00  
1478 Jose D. Sena 12.00  
1479 Jose R. Lopez 50.15  
1480 Josefa Borrego 3.00  
1481 Charles C. Closson 233.70  
1482 F. Palmer 110.00  
1483 Juan Lujan y Moya 11.60  
1484 David Knap 101.35  
1485 Welter & Burrows 35.65  
1486 Capital Coal Yard 24.00  
1487 Wood-Davis Hwd. Co. 55.98  
1488 New Mexico State Record 170.42  
1489 Closson & Closson 45.00  
1490 Ricardo Alarid 15.00  
1491 J. N. Smith 2.00  
1492 Matias Borrego 2.00  
1493 Pablo Casados 2.00  
1494 Epifanio Lopez 2.00  
1495 Beacham & Mignardot 68.50  
1496 New Mexican Printing Co. 73.90  
1497 Candolario Romero 18.00  
1498 Winters Grocery 26.00  
1499 Joseph B. Hayward 55.00  
1500 Telesforo Rivera 15.60  
1501 First National Bank 256.00  
1502 Patricio Roybal 25.00  
1503 Mountain S. Tel. & Tel. Co. 54.80  
1504 West Disinfecting Co. 6.00  
1505 James H. McHughes 27.54  
1506 N. Salmon 9.20  
1507 Juan Ortiz 16.40  
1508 M. A. Ortiz, Clerk 38.50  
1509 Celso Lopez, Treasurer 50.55  
1510 St. Vincent's Sanitarium 30.00  
1511 Burrows Ad. Machine Co. 325.00  
1512 Geo. D. Barnard & Co. 4.21  
1513 Santa Fe Water & Light Co. 126.85  
1514 L. F. Murray 15.00  
1515 " " " 10.00  
1516 " " " 10.00  
1517 San Diego Board of Mena 240.00  
1518 N. Salmon 27.00  
1519 New Mexican Printing Co. 12.90  
1520 H. S. Kame & Co. 13.50  
1521 Akers Wagner & Company 126.00  
1522 Sloan Electrical Co. 26.30  
1523 Seligman Bros. Co. 7.45  
1524 John Pfleger 3.50  
Polito Roybal of Precinct No. 24, appeared before the Board, and asked that the raise made by the Board on cattle be reduced as originally reported. The Board after due consideration sustained their former action. Same action was taken on the complaint of Tomas Roybal and Manuel Roybal.  
Juan Jose Rivera of Nambé, appeared before the Board, and asked that the property assessed against him for 1916, be stricken out of the tax rolls, as the property belongs to his wife, and she is a pueblo Indian. The Board decided as he did not appear at the last meeting of the Board which was the time for such complaint, they could not do anything at this time. But to have his wife file an affidavit before the Board and they would see what they can do in the matter.  
Miss Olsen appeared before the Board, and asked that the raise made by the Board on Lots, be reduced as originally reported, the Board after due consideration sustained its former action.  
Amadeo Alarid, was appointed Nightwatchman for the quarter commencing July 4, 1916.  
The Clerk was instructed to notify John Simmons and William Kizer of Hyer New Mexico, to appear before the Board, on July 14, 1916, at 9 o'clock A. M. and show cause why the public road that was fenced by them should not be opened.  
The Board then adjourned until the 6th day of July, 1916.  
Attest:  
M. A. Ortiz, Clerk.  
Chairman:  
Jose Ortiz y Pino  
July 6, 1916.  
The Board met as per adjournment with all members present; Clerk Ortiz and Sheriff Closson, also in attendance.  
The Board took into consideration the assessment of the Ortiz Grant and finds that it is over-assessed, and reduces the assessment from 63,000 acres to 52,000 acres.  
The Board recommends that the

penalties and interest against taxes of Francisco Lopez, of Prec. No. 13, be stricken off for the years 1907 to 1915 inclusive.  
In the matter of the assessment on that certain lot north of Buena Vista Avenue, belonging to H. H. Dorman, the Board reduced same from \$315 to \$175.00.  
The Board instructed the Clerk to notify Mr. A. B. Renchan, that he must appear before the Board on the 13th, of July, and show cause why that Road which has been fenced by Mr. Thomas should not be ordered opened.  
There being no other business the Board adjourned until the 13th, day of July, 1916.  
Attest:  
M. A. Ortiz, Clerk.  
Jose Ortiz y Pino, Chairman.



Trade Name That Should Be Applied Only to Clean, Safe Product of Highest Standard.  
(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
In many cities there is a tendency to grade milk and sell it to the consumer upon its merits. Such a system is most desirable, as it enables dairy men who have a high-grade product to obtain recognition for their care. It also enables the consumer to choose their supply on the absolute merits of the various grades. This is a sound commercial feature and one that is already recognized in nearly all other industries.  
At the present time there are on the market numerous brands of special milk. The average consumer has only a hazy idea as to what is meant by special milk, but usually considers it to be in some way superior to the ordinary milk sold. Some milk dealers have considered that milk a little richer in fat should constitute special milk, while others have adhered to the



Sanitary Earnings Which Have Much to Do With Production of Clean Milk.

principle that such a grade should be cleaner and safer than the ordinary grades.  
A special milk may or may not be richer in fat than ordinary grades, but it certainly should be produced and handled in such manner as to be cleaner and safer than the ordinary grades handled by the individual dealer or by his competitors. In this way public confidence can be maintained and an increased price warranted. Dairy men are learning that it is good business to stand squarely behind their goods to see that all claims are fully substantiated.  
If a special milk is to be sold as such its standard should be high and permanent so as to result in increased confidence and increased demand from consumers. There is hardly any better way to create a demand than to produce and maintain a high grade, and this grade is to be termed "special." It should by all means be as safe as possible, from a health point of view, and not a mere trade name. Business depends upon the demand, demand depends on quality, and quality on the inclination of the man behind and the standard he wishes to set for his product. If special milk is to be included, it must be his best effort along his chosen line of endeavor, and to this end every milk dealer should be able and willing to set and maintain a high standard. At present in most cities only a very small quantity of special milk is handled, although it seems that the trade demands would warrant the sale of a great deal more.

Get Roads in Shape.  
Use the drag to get roads into the best possible shape for winter. They may be bad enough at best, but proper work will help greatly.

True Meaning of Conservation.  
I believe that conservation in its broadest term means not the mere saving of a resource against the possible future need, but making of the conserved resource as widely useful to the greatest possible number in the shortest time consistent with the elimination of waste.—Professor Thomas H. Norton, Ph. D., Sc. D., Bureau of Forestry and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, in "The American Outlook."

Geese and Ducks.  
Geese cannot be profitably hatched and reared artificially, while incubators and brooders have revolutionized the duck business.

Swat the Mites.  
Swat the mites in the hen coop. An application of crude creosote is good medicine for them.

Tone Up Fowls' Appetite.  
A pan of buttermilk and ground feed now and then will tone up the appetites of the fowls.

Power a National Need.  
The public needs both steam power and water power. It is to the interest of the whole country that our water power should be developed as rapidly and as efficiently as possible. This development can be carried on only in one of two ways—either by government ownership and operation or by the employment of capital worked under the incentive of private property. Nobody but a visionary proposes today that the government should build and operate water power plants. Some system must, therefore, be devised for the development of water powers as a natural resource by private genius and private capital.—Outlook.

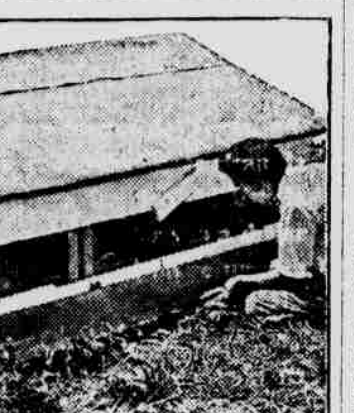


## COMBINED COOP FOR CHICKS

Pen Large Enough to Accommodate Four Hens Designed by University of Missouri Experts.

(By PROF. H. L. KEMSTER, University of Missouri, College of Agriculture.)  
A combined hatching, brooding and housing coop which is large enough to accommodate four hens and is as good as a 60-egg incubator has been designed by the poultry department of the University of Missouri. Farmers who have used this coop have pronounced it a success. This coop does away with the little "A"-shaped coops which are commonly given to hens after they have hatched their broods and which are soon outgrown by what chicks remain after the spring rains and rats have taken their toll.  
The coop is three feet wide, six feet long, two feet high in the rear and three feet high in front. A door eight inches high runs the entire length of the back so as to permit easy access to the hen. The front consists of four little doors covered with rat-proof wire netting. These slide up and down. Just beneath the eaves is a door a foot wide running along the front. The opening made by this door is covered with wire screen also. By opening this door sufficient light is afforded, and also protection from rain. In front of this coop is placed four runways corresponding to the four openings. These are a foot high and three feet long. They are covered with wire screen also.  
The coop can be used for hatching and brooding. It is divided by burlap frames into four compartments. The aim is to set four hens in the back

part of the coop and keep food and water in the runways in front. After hatching the chicks from two hens are given to one for brooding. Later, when the hen weans her chicks, the remaining partition can be removed and the coop can be used to house the young stock for the remainder of the season. It makes hen hatching easier, and more efficient brooding possible. It can be made rat-proof very easily and can be removed from place to place with little trouble.



Chick-Saving Hatching Coop.

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## GOOD HINTS ABOUT GUINEAS

Hard to Estimate Number of Eggs Females Lay on Account of Their Habit of Hiding Nests.

The guineas are good layers, but owing to their habit in hiding their nests and their habit of changing their nest if it is disturbed, it is hard to say how many eggs they will lay, possibly 60 to 100. Guineaes are inclined to be monogamous; that is, to have but one mate, but a male will mate with two females. Poor hatches usually result if more females are placed with a male.  
Young guineas are fed like young turkeys, with curds, bread and milk or boiled eggs and bread crumbs the first week, always mixing once a day with sand, and for every meal making one-third of the meal green food, chopped onion or dandelion tops. Finely chopped lettuce is good when plentiful. Unless they have a good run they should have plowed fields to roam over; this is not necessary. When they are large enough to be given free range they will pick up most of their living, but should always be fed at night to give them the habit of returning home.

Meat Food Pays Well.  
It costs less to feed a pullet that is getting no meat scrap or skim milk, but it costs more to produce a dozen eggs from her—she lays so many less when deprived of meat food.

Geese and Ducks.  
Geese cannot be profitably hatched and reared artificially, while incubators and brooders have revolutionized the duck business.

Swat the Mites.  
Swat the mites in the hen coop. An application of crude creosote is good medicine for them.

Tone Up Fowls' Appetite.  
A pan of buttermilk and ground feed now and then will tone up the appetites of the fowls.

Power a National Need.  
The public needs both steam power and water power. It is to the interest of the whole country that our water power should be developed as rapidly and as efficiently as possible. This development can be carried on only in one of two ways—either by government ownership and operation or by the employment of capital worked under the incentive of private property. Nobody but a visionary proposes today that the government should build and operate water power plants. Some system must, therefore, be devised for the development of water powers as a natural resource by private genius and private capital.—Outlook.

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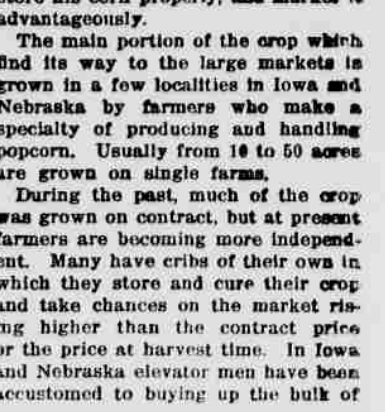
## DOES POPCORN PAY?

Foundation of Agriculture in Many of the States.

Profit Depends Largely on Farmer's Ability to Secure Good Quality, Store Crop Properly and Market It Advantageously.

(By C. P. HARTLEY.)  
The question "Does it pay to grow popcorn?" is frequently asked, and the answer is "yes." It pays to grow popcorn, but owing to the limited market for this crop it would not be advisable to begin its culture on a large scale. The supply at present just about equals the demand. No farmer should expect to grow rich in a few years' time by growing popcorn. If the good years are averaged up with the poor ones, this crop will be found to pay about as well as field corn. Any farmer in the corn-producing states can produce popcorn, but the profit depends largely upon the producer's ability to grow popcorn of good quality, store his corn properly, and market it advantageously.

The main portion of the crop which find its way to the large markets is grown in a few localities in Iowa and Nebraska by farmers who make a specialty of producing and handling popcorn. Usually from 10 to 50 acres are grown on single farms.  
During the past, much of the crop was grown on contract, but at present farmers are becoming more independent. Many have eribs of their own in which they store and cure their crop and take chances on the market rising higher than the contract price or the price at harvest time. In Iowa and Nebraska elevator men have been accustomed to buying up the bulk of



Field of Popcorn Planted in Hills—Plant Has Strong Tendency to Sucker—On Rich Soil It Often Sacks Profusely.

the crop at harvest time and selling it to manufacturers, commission merchants and jobbers.  
A large quantity of popcorn is used annually in the manufacture of popcorn package goods—crackerjack and other forms of popcorn confectionery. In these the popped corn is coated with a preparation of sugar, glucose and molasses, and in some cases chocolate. Some packages contain small quantities of peanuts, and in others both peanuts and sliced coconut are mixed with the popcorn. Other preparations are corn bar, sugar-coated popcorn, popcorn balls, and popcorn bricks. All of these goods have become quite popular and are sold in large quantities at parks, summer resorts, picnics, fruitstands, stores, railroad stations, and on trains.

## USEFULNESS OF DAIRY COWS

Will Soon Change Poor, Unprofitable Farm Into Rich Producing One—Raise Your Feed.

The dairy cow will soon change a poor, unprofitable farm into a rich, productive farm that will pay a profit upon the labor and capital used in production, if she is given a chance. When you try cows and raise plenty of feed for them you will wonder how you ever made the farm produce a living without them.  
Dairying is quite similar to manufacturing where the raw materials are produced and converted into finished products. Get some cows and see how they will change the farm.

## WATER FOUNTAINS FOR HENS

Various Devices on Market Suitable for Indoor or Outdoor Uses—Keep Receptacle Covered.

There are various drinking fountains on the market that are suitable for indoor and outdoor uses. Any receptacle in which water is contained should be covered to keep out the dirt.  
Drinking fountains should be raised from the floor and placed in such position that the hens cannot scratch litter into them, because it often occurs, particularly in large flocks, that before many of the hens are through feeding the water is so dirty that it is not fit to drink.

## MAKING SUCCESS WITH HENS

Select Breed Liked Best and Begin With Few Fowls, Increasing Flock as You Learn.

Don't start in with 500 or 1,000 hens and expect to make a success at first. Select the breed you like best and start with a few, increasing the flock as you learn how to care for them. Study your feeding and balance the ration so the hens can have the material necessary for producing eggs. If you expect to get eggs, you must feed for eggs, just as the dairyman must feed for milk.

## AMOUNT TO FEED DAIRY COW

Small Animals Will Consume From Twenty-Five to Thirty Pounds of Silage Each Day.

Cows should be fed as much silage as they will clean up without waste when consumed with hay and grain. Generally speaking, a good cow should be fed up to the limit of her appetite. If she refuses any of her feed, reduce the quantity at once.  
Small cows will eat 25 to 30 pounds silage a day and the large ones 30 pounds or more.